

FUSION PTR-TOF TASTES CHICKEN SOUP

Revealing the invisible: real-time nosespace PTR-TOF analysis

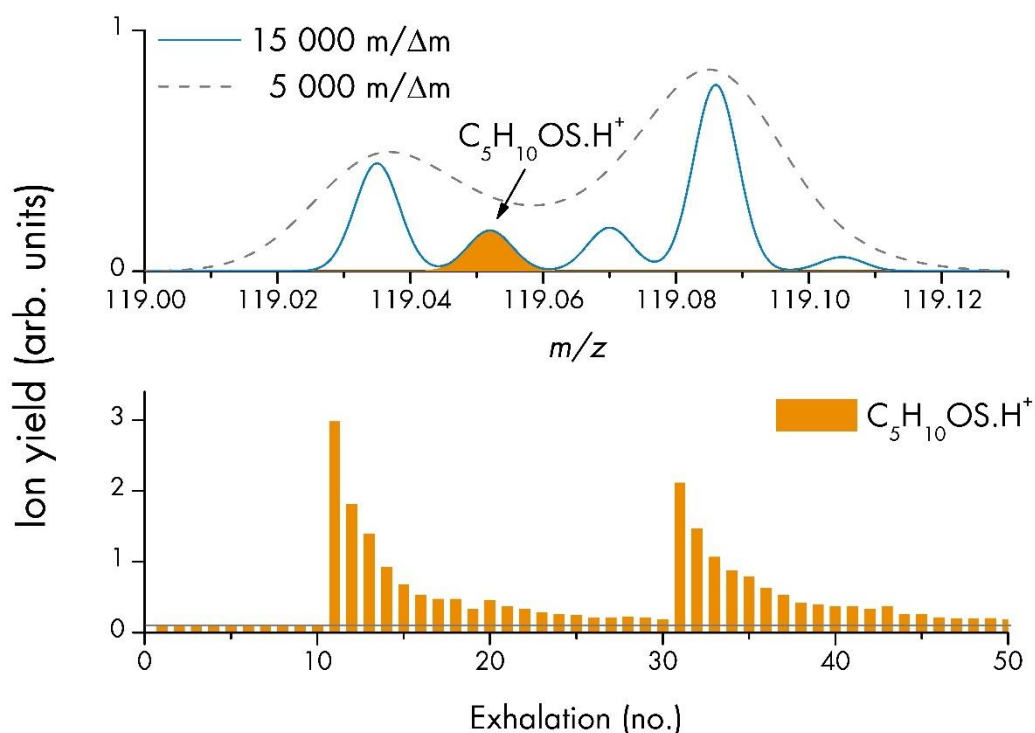
As the precepted flavor of food is strongly determined by the compounds entering the nose during mastication and swallowing, nosespace analysis is of particular importance for [food and flavor](#) scientists. Thus, PTR-MS coupled to a [nosespace-sampler](#) has become an indispensable tool for food industry and research over the decades.

Several years ago, we attempted a nosespace study during the consumption of different instant soups utilizing a (back then) state-of-the-art PTR-MS instrument with about 5000 $m/\Delta m$ mass resolution. To our surprise, we could not find reasonable correlations between flavor-relevant compounds in the soup and detected concentrations in the nosespace.



In 2024 we repeated the study, but this time using the current benchmark for PTR-MS instruments, the [FUSION PTR-TOF 10k](#) with its mass resolution of about 15,000 $m/\Delta m$ and sensitivities of up to 80,000 cps/ppbv.

The results obtained can simply be described as a revelation. For example, protonated $C_5H_{10}OS$ ("onion aroma") is detected at nominal m/z 119. With the previous 5000 $m/\Delta m$ (upper panel; dashed line) two peaks can be separated at this m/z , which could lead to the assumption that one of them would be the compound of interest. However, only the FUSION PTR-TOF 10k (solid line) reveals that $C_5H_{10}OS.H^+$ is completely masked by a series of isobars (from human metabolism, inhaled air, etc.). With 15,000 $m/\Delta m$ a total of 5 isobaric compounds can be clearly distinguished and separately quantified.



In the lower panel the results for $C_5H_{10}OS$ evolution in the participant's nosespace is shown. After 10 "blank" exhalations through the nose (sampled directly into the FUSION PTR-TOF 10k, without the need for any preparation) to establish a baseline, the participant takes a sip of chicken soup. $C_5H_{10}OS$ is detected and



quantified in real-time, with the measured concentrations decreasing with each subsequent exhalation. Because of the extremely high sensitivity of the PTR-MS instrument, the compound can still be detected at a slightly elevated level after 20 exhalations, which is when a second sip was ingested.

In summary, the study confirms that the [FUSION PTR-TOF](#) is indeed the "Next Generation" of PTR-MS, opening up analytical worlds that were previously inaccessible.

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